

Defense Commissary Agency

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

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Defense Commissary Agency

Executive Summary

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACTIONS

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) consolidated the Services' commissary support under the Department of Defense (DoD) beginning October 1, 1991. The DeCA commissary system has over 18,000 personnel working in more than 300 commissaries worldwide, generating approximately \$5.0 billion in annual sales. The savings realized by commissary patrons amount to more than twice the appropriated cost of running the system. The resulting reduction in costs is the goal Congress had in mind in directing consolidation.

DeCA delivers this valuable non-pay compensation to our service members in a cost-efficient and effective manner. The cost-saving initiatives have far exceeded the benefits envisioned by the Jones Commission and DMRD 972. DeCA's re-engineering and streamlining efforts are showing significant dividends for the taxpayer. From a high of \$1,272 million in FY 1993, DeCA will have reduced its operating costs to \$939 million by FY 1997. DeCA's plan has been instrumental in reducing operating costs by \$545 million. These impressive accomplishments demonstrate DeCA's commitment to provide the highest quality service at the lowest cost to taxpayers. This demonstrates that when patrons are provided with a modern, pleasant shopping environment they return to use the commissary system they have earned as indirect pay through their years of faithful service.

In general, DeCA's priorities are to streamline regions, Headquarters, and commissary operations. To achieve these goals, DeCA created an Operations Support Center (OSC), established zone managers, and assumed certain functions previously accomplished by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). These efficiencies move us closer to achieving commercial supermarket practices in a more cost effective manner without diminishing customer service.

The major reorganization change for the Agency was the creation of the OSC on December 4, 1994. The OSC provides direct operational support to commissaries, regions, and zone managers. Many dispersed functions previously conducted either in our regions, in the service centers, or at the Headquarters were consolidated within the OSC to improve overall operations.

Adopting an industry concept, zone managers were selected, trained, and deployed throughout all regions. Each one-person zone has supervisory responsibility over 5-11 commissaries in the same geographic area. The zone manager is supported directly by both the region and our new OSC. The zone managers visit commissaries regularly to assist in identifying and solving problems. The primary purpose of the zone manager is to ensure that the patron is receiving full and quality service. In support of the zone managers, a Zone Manager Decision Support System was developed. It was deployed in the Southwest

Region in December 1995 with plans for implementation in the remaining regions during FY 1996.

DeCA'S information technology endeavors include a number of systems development and deployment efforts to support the commissaries and provide this non-pay benefit. Significant system efforts include the Defense Commissary Information System (DCIS) and the Point of Sale-Modernization (POS-M) System.

DCIS, a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) system, will provide us with management information similar to that used by the commercial grocery industry. This system will satisfy DeCA's business processing requirements at store, region, and OSC levels. DCIS will provide support for buying operations, inventory management, merchandising, and store operations. It will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of providing the commissary benefit. DCIS will also improve both timeliness and accuracy of decision making information at all Agency levels.

DCIS is a Major Automated Information Systems Review Council (MAISRC) Program. Milestone I, the Concept Demonstration Decision, was achieved in December 1993. Milestone II is anticipated in the third quarter of FY 1996. Contract award was made to Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) Integrated Systems Division in July 1995.

With POS-M, DeCA will be procuring a standardized, proven, non-developmental item (NDI) computer system to support our point of sale operations. DeCA plans to update the entire POS System to include software, hardware, and communications links. While it may be an oversimplification, point of sale operations include the cash registers and all of the functions the computer connected to them accomplishes at the front end of the store. It is essential for the sale of goods to the customers in the commissaries. Scanning automates store checkout functions, providing the means for maintaining perpetual inventories, stocking data, pricing updates, and sales information. It also provides information to other systems such as general ledger accounting, coupons, inventory, shelf stocking, and sales. Front-end sales and data collection are the key to store operations, providing the tool that interfaces with and supports at least 80 percent of store functions. Benefits that will result from replacement of the POS System include an increase in functions, a drastic reduction in maintenance costs, and standard configuration and baseline.

The POS-M System will provide our patrons the same functionality found within the supermarket industry while providing management with real time data. This totally NDI system remains a key investment that will drastically reduce operating costs, modernize DeCA business practices, and integrate the customer checkout function with the business system.

Like DCIS, the POS-M System is a designated MAISRC Program. Milestone I, the Concept Demonstration Decision, was approved October 31, 1994. Contract award was made to NCR Corporation on February 12, 1996. Milestone II approval is projected in the third quarter, FY 1996. We anticipate Milestone III approval and fielding the system beginning in fourth quarter, FY 1996.

Exhibit 43ES Executive Summary

The Standard Automated Contract System (SACONS) supports our consolidation of contract execution functions within the United States. This merger permits the integration of developing requirements, logistics, and contracting functions for operational equipment, supplies, and services in reducing acquisition costs and improving customer service.

Another of our great successes continues to be the Marketing Business Unit which was formed in March 1994. Now part of the OSC, this strategic business unit addresses and resolves operational issues pertaining to electronic pricing, contracting for brand name resale products, merchandising at national levels, cataloging of products to support category management, and delivery ticket invoicing (DTI).

One of the greatest labor savings initiatives implemented by DeCA and industry has been DTI. DTI is a payment method whereby the delivery ticket or receipt accompanying each commissary delivery also serves as the invoice or demand for payment. Companies that participate in DTI are no longer required to submit separate invoices for payment. This process has resulted in considerable cost savings for industry, DeCA, and DoD as virtually all invoice mailing and direct processing costs are eliminated. The DoD Comptroller and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service are extremely interested in the potential DTI may have throughout DoD.

MAJOR INITIATIVES INFLUENCING THE BUDGET ESTIMATE

On September 30, 1995, we assumed several functions which DLA performed for DeCA. As a result of this transfer, DeCA assumed responsibility from DLA for the requisition and distribution of resale products to be shipped overseas. DLA will continue offshore acquisitions and provide support through their Defense Subsistence Offices by purchasing our fresh fruits and vegetables from strategically located terminal markets and field crop purchase programs. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) requisitions for semi-perishable and perishable brand name product overseas have been eliminated and replaced by the DeCA Overseas Ordering and Receiving System (DOORS). DOORS is a new function developed in the DeCA Interim Business System (DIBS). Future contracts for meat, milk, bread, and ice cream will be accomplished by DeCA. The DLA brand name supply bulletins have been converted to DeCA Resale Order Agreements (ROAs) which resulted in a 73 percent reduction in the number of contracts. The ROA simplifies the ordering and payment process. In addition, price changes for those vendors who have ROAs are downloaded directly to our stores electronically from a central location, the DeCA OSC.

The DOORS initiative for commissaries overseas was developed through a joint industry, trade association, and DeCA team. As mentioned above, DOORS replaces DLA's MILSTRIP requisitioning system which overseas commissaries have used for over 30 years. Eliminating MILSTRIP reduced the order ship time from over 60 to under 40 days. In addition, the on-hand inventory will be reduced by 19 percent because of the increased frequency in ordering and the reduction in order ship time. DOORS is fully operational.

DIBS has been successfully deployed to become the standard interim business system for the Agency. It supports inventory management of resale subsistence, automating the ordering, receiving, warehousing, issuing, and sales reporting of resale subsistence in commissaries and central distribution centers. DIBS has allowed the Agency to standardize processes and initiate savings. Processes will be further re-engineered in FY 1997 to allow DeCA to meet its future budgets. In FY 1996, the Agency completed the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) for EDI pricing and continued expanding EDI file maintenance between the vendors and DeCA. DIBS allowed DeCA to continue to pursue cost savings while preparing for the DCIS.

Major effort will continue for both MAISRC programs during FY 1997. The core requirements for POS-M contract (front-end scanning and register equipment) will be installed in the remainder of DeCA commissaries, and activities associated with evaluating and installing optional items within the contract, such as electronic shelf labels and security equipment will increase. Completion of testing, deployment of DCIS at the initial site, and approval to proceed with deployment are scheduled for DCIS, with completion scheduled for the end of FY 1998. Phase III of DeCA's communication plan (the modernization of CONUS communications) will be accomplished during this period. Sustainment of legacy systems to be replaced by DCIS in FY 1998 will continue throughout the period, with only essential replacement of hardware and systems modification.

This budget is prepared as a result of a worldwide review and analysis of DeCA information technology requirements and resources. Appropriations include DBOF and surcharge collections. Estimates of personnel expenditures reflect on-board strength for fiscal years shown. Military personnel cost is computed at the equivalent civilian rate as prescribed by the DBOF guidance.

Projections were revised and will continue to do so, as DeCA develops and implements two MAISRC systems. The impact of implementing complete changes in store and region business systems; total replacement of all scanning and cash register equipment; extensive replacement of communication equipment to achieve, and ensure future stability in communications; the development and testing of interfaces with DoD accounting systems; and the identification of sustainment requirements for existing hardware and software, presents major challenges in developing accurate projections. These challenges are made even more interesting by the national environment and mandates for change.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUDGET

This submission reflects a net increase in the FY 1995 expenditures, above the original President's submission. The increase in current services was caused by a major increase in communication costs required to improve responsiveness and reliability outside the continental United States. There was a substantial, unanticipated increase in Defense Information System Agency (DISA) network lease costs over previous years. DeCA incurred additional costs in upgrading equipment in the Pacific and Europe to support these efforts.

Projections for FY 1996 showed a net decrease of approximately \$9 million (above the FY 1995 President's submission). There were major decreases in the modernization line, resulting primarily from delays in awarding the contract, and resultant delays in obligating money within the years originally projected. Approximately one third of this decrease was offset by increases in the sustainment of DeCA's legacy systems, as slippages required minimal upgrades to those systems to ensure continued usage.

Decreases in FY 1997 are also projected due primarily to reevaluation of costs following award and analysis of DCIS and POS-M. This is partially offset by major increases in communication modernization costs as schedules call for major replacement of communication equipment in CONUS facilities.

Decreases in personnel requirements from FY 1994 through FY 1997 reflect a major reorganization of DeCA in FY 1995. Projections for FY 1997 include lower requirements for personnel as existing hardware and software systems are replaced by DCIS and POS-M.

Included in this submission are three "new" Core DII reporting requirements: communications, value added services (VAS), and other. Changes in the area of communications are discussed above. Increases in Core DII-Other from FY 1995 submission resulted from projected replacement of obsolete copiers, fax machines, and personal computers to support increased mission requirements. Core DII-VAS is higher than originally projected because of expanded requirements for electronic mail and network support for Pacific and Europe commissaries.

Expenditures on hardware, software, and communications in FY 1995 increased over initial projections in order to stabilize communications in the Far East and Europe. We are projecting a resulting decrease in expenditures on equipment and software purchases and leases for existing systems in FY 1996 and FY 1997. DeCA is installing servers that will provide data fire wall security and make communications more reliable.

There is an increase in planned expenditures for other services in FY 1996 over initial projections due to a planned automated store operating training system for commissary personnel. There is an estimated increased requirement in FY 1997 for training over initial projections due to DCIS. Also in FY 1996 travel requirements are anticipated to be slightly higher because of DCIS development, testing, and integration. Personnel requirements for FY 1996 and FY 1997 are lower than initial requirements because of the downsizing of Information Technology (IT) personnel in the regions.

There is a decrease from previous submissions for software and equipment maintenance support services because of DCIS equipment warranties. Estimates for software maintenance support for FY 1995 decreased from the previous submission to this year's submission as systems other than DCIS approach a moratorium state. With DCIS, DeCA will reduce the number of systems and related contracting services costs associated with those systems in FY 1996. The Architecture Plan projects a decrease in the number of systems in the future required to support the Agency due primarily to DCIS and EDI initiatives.

Other support services decrease in the out years because of implementation of POS-M. We anticipate a decrease in requirements for IT supplies in FY 1996 and FY 1997 over previous estimates because of efficiencies gained and better use of on-line queries in DCIS.

This submission reflects an increase in intragovernmental communication costs resulting from DISA modifying their billing algorithm. There is a decrease in initial projections for FY 1996 and FY 1997 in other intragovernmental payments with the contract award and resulting slight reduction in anticipated funding requirements for DCIS. As we move from the acquisition phase to the development and implementation phases there is a slight reduction in Air Force Standard System Group personnel requirements. Recent completion of updated life-cycle cost estimates and economic analyses are under review and are not reflected in Exhibit 43 (IT-2).

Department of Defense
 Report on Information Technology (IT) Resources
 FY 1997 Budget Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>
1. Equipment			
A. Capital Purchases	0	0	0
B. Purchases/Leases	8,468	3,432	3,258
Subtotal	<u>8,468</u>	<u>3,432</u>	<u>3,258</u>
2. Software			
A. Capital Purchases	0	0	0
B. Purchases/Leases	1,501	809	728
Subtotal	<u>1,501</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>728</u>
3. Services			
A. Communications	6	5	5
B. Processing	0	0	0
C. Other	436	691	691
Subtotal	<u>442</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>696</u>
4. Support Services			
A. Software	1,769	1,328	980
B. Equipment Maintenance	11,831	10,611	8,289
C. Other	382	405	232
Subtotal	<u>13,982</u>	<u>12,344</u>	<u>9,501</u>
5. Supplies	2,656	2,005	1,955
6. Personnel (Compensation/Benefits)			
A. Software	2,120	2,162	2,180
B. Equipment Maintenance	4,590	4,680	4,224
C. Processing	0	0	0
D. Communications	610	611	589
E. Other	1,183	1,208	1,218
Subtotal	<u>8,503</u>	<u>8,661</u>	<u>8,211</u>
7. Other (Non-FIP Resources)			
A. Capital Purchases	0	0	0
B. Other Current	1,321	1,639	1,922
Subtotal	<u>1,321</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,922</u>
8. Intra-Governmental Payments			
A. Software	196	0	0
B. Equipment Maintenance	607	335	335
C. Processing	484	977	505
D. Communications	12,290	14,500	15,800
E. Other	28,817	32,895	46,128
Subtotal	<u>42,394</u>	<u>48,707</u>	<u>62,768</u>
9. Intra-Governmental Collections			
A. Software	0	0	0
B. Equipment Maintenance	0	0	0
C. Processing	0	0	0
D. Communications	0	0	0
E. Other	0	0	0
Subtotal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET IT RESOURCES	<u>79,267</u>	<u>78,293</u>	<u>89,039</u>
Workyears	176	176	158
Non-DBOF	0	0	0
DBOF	176	176	158

Department of Defense
 Report on Information Technology (IT) Resources
 FY 1997 Budget Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Appropriation/Fund</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>
4930 DBOF Operations	15,581	13,770	13,603
8164 Surchge Coll, D	63,686	64,523	75,436
Total By Appropriation:	79,267	78,293	89,039

NOTE 1: Military Personnel Cost in the DBOF is computed at the equivalent civilian rate as prescribed by the DBOF Guidance.

NOTE 2: FY 1995 estimates reflect a \$50 thousand investment/expense threshold, FY 1996 reflects a \$100 thousand investment/expense threshold as adjusted by Congress (Section 8065 in Public Law 104-61), and for FY 1997, appropriated funds will adhere to the centrally managed criteria in that the Department will budget for the purchase of noncentrally managed items (by definition installation/local level type items) in the O&M appropriation regardless of the unit cost of the item. DBOF will maintain the \$100 thousand threshold for FY 1997 and beyond.

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Information Technology Resources by Cim Functional Area
Fy 1997 Budget Estimates

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Defense Commissary Agency
Information Technology Resources by CIM Functional Area
FY 1997 Budget Estimates
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
A. Civilian Personnel			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Civilian Personnel			
Development/Modernization	1	1	1
Current Services	20	4	4
Subtotal	21	5	5
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	21	5	5
4. Total Civilian Personnel			
Development/Modernization	1	1	1
Current Services	20	4	4
Subtotal	21	5	5
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	21	5	5
B. Core DII - Communications			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Core DII - Communications			
Development/Modernization	5,772	650	149
Current Services	13,977	16,143	17,241
Subtotal	19,749	16,793	17,390
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,868	2,453	2,431
Surchge Coll, D	16,881	14,340	14,959
4. Total Core DII - Communications			
Development/Modernization	5,772	650	149
Current Services	13,977	16,143	17,241
Subtotal	19,749	16,793	17,390
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,868	2,453	2,431
Surchge Coll, D	16,881	14,340	14,959

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 Defense Commissary Agency
 Information Technology Resources by CIM Functional Area
 FY 1997 Budget Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
C. Core DII - Other			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Core DII - Other			
Development/Modernization	27	812	254
Current Services	8,181	4,238	4,147
Subtotal	8,208	5,050	4,401
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	3,656	2,042	2,045
Surchge Coll, D	4,552	3,008	2,356
4. Total Core DII - Other			
Development/Modernization	27	812	254
Current Services	8,181	4,238	4,147
Subtotal	8,208	5,050	4,401
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	3,656	2,042	2,045
Surchge Coll, D	4,552	3,008	2,356
D. Core DII - Value Added Services			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Core DII - Value Added Services			
Development/Modernization	5,877	993	1,147
Current Services	4,628	4,276	2,852
Subtotal	10,505	5,269	3,999
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,145	1,769	1,726
Surchge Coll, D	8,360	3,500	2,273
4. Total Core DII - Value Added Services			
Development/Modernization	5,877	993	1,147
Current Services	4,628	4,276	2,852
Subtotal	10,505	5,269	3,999
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,145	1,769	1,726
Surchge Coll, D	8,360	3,500	2,273

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 Defense Commissary Agency
 Information Technology Resources by CIM Functional Area
 FY 1997 Budget Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
E. Finance			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Finance			
Development/Modernization	89	92	92
Current Services	4,293	3,933	3,610
Subtotal	4,382	4,025	3,702
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,035	2,118	2,131
Surchge Coll, D	2,347	1,907	1,571
4. Total Finance			
Development/Modernization	89	92	92
Current Services	4,293	3,933	3,610
Subtotal	4,382	4,025	3,702
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,035	2,118	2,131
Surchge Coll, D	2,347	1,907	1,571
F. Logistics			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
Defense Commissary Agency Information System			
Development/Modernization	13,122	12,941	15,944
Current Services	0	0	0
Subtotal	13,122	12,941	15,944
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	777	941	1,444
Surchge Coll, D	12,345	12,000	14,500
Point of Sales Mod			
Development/Modernization	2,923	15,754	29,826
Current Services	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,923	15,754	29,826
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	726	854	1,126
Surchge Coll, D	2,197	14,900	28,700
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
Point of Sales Maintenance			
Development/Modernization	53	55	38
Current Services	11,010	10,255	7,857
Subtotal	11,063	10,310	7,895
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	558	570	395
Surchge Coll, D	10,505	9,740	7,500
3. All Other Logistics			
Development/Modernization	909	896	1,312
Current Services	7,926	6,916	4,345

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
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 Information Technology Resources by CIM Functional Area
 FY 1997 Budget Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997
Subtotal	8,835	7,812	5,657
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	2,705	2,927	2,208
Surchge Coll, D	6,130	4,885	3,449
4. Total Logistics			
Development/Modernization	17,007	29,646	47,120
Current Services	18,936	17,171	12,202
Subtotal	35,943	46,817	59,322
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	4,766	5,292	5,173
Surchge Coll, D	31,177	41,525	54,149
G. Procurement/Contract Admin			
1. Major Systems/Initiatives			
2. Non-Major Systems/Initiatives			
3. All Other Procurement/Contract Admin			
Development/Modernization	4	4	4
Current Services	455	330	216
Subtotal	459	334	220
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	90	91	92
Surchge Coll, D	369	243	128
4. Total Procurement/Contract Admin			
Development/Modernization	4	4	4
Current Services	455	330	216
Subtotal	459	334	220
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	90	91	92
Surchge Coll, D	369	243	128
CIM Grand Total			
Development/Modernization	28,777	32,198	48,767
DBOF Operations	2,219	2,527	3,208
Surchge Coll, D	26,558	29,671	45,559
Current Services	50,490	46,095	40,272
DBOF Operations	13,362	11,243	10,395
Surchge Coll, D	37,128	34,852	29,877
Total	79,267	78,293	89,039
Appropriation/Fund			
DBOF Operations	15,581	13,770	13,603
Surchge Coll, D	63,686	64,523	75,436

Defense Commissary Agency

Descriptive Summary

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Exhibit 43(IT-2) Descriptive Summary

¹DCIS is considered a major AIS because it is a special interest system to DoD.

²POS-Maintenance is included as a non-major system in this submission since its total LCM cost is less than \$100 million.

Defense Commissary Agency

Descriptive Summary

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

A. AIS Title and Number: Defense Commissary Information System (DCIS), B20
(Defense Commissary Agency Portion)

B. CIM Functional Area: Logistics

C. Life-Cycle Cost and Program Cost: DeCA assumed a regional-based system, a 10-year life cycle, and upgrades as necessary during the life cycle with a cost estimate based on one major upgrade (for planning purposes). Sunk Cost (actual) includes DBOF expenditures, personnel, travel, training, etc.

1. Then Year (Inflated) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost: \$ 386.0 (in millions of dollars)

Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 386.0 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 94.0 (in millions of dollars)

Estimated Program cost: \$ 94.0 (in millions of dollars)

2. Constant Base Year (1993) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost: \$ 323.0 (in millions of dollars)

Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 323.0 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 88.0 (in millions of dollars)

Estimated Program cost: \$ 88.0 (in millions of dollars)

3. Sunk Cost (actual): \$ 37.9 (in millions of dollars)

4. Cost To Complete: \$ 348.1 (in millions of dollars)

D. Cross Reference to Justification Books:

The Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained in the "Defense Business Operations Fund, FY 1997 Budget Estimates, Defense-Wide Operating and Capital Budgets" justification book, under the section titled "Commissary Operations - Defense Commissary Agency," the schedule titled "Revenue and Expenses." Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained only in the "President's Budget" and are not included in a separate justification book. Surcharge Collections fund the hardware and software expenses, therefore, there are no capital expenditures from DBOF for this system.

E. System Description: The expected cost benefits result in a minimum savings of \$80 Million above the cost of the DCIS over the life of the contract. DCIS is a standard system unique to DeCA and is a DoD migration system. DCIS will standardize and modernize the core administrative and operational functions of the DeCA. The objectives which DCIS will help satisfy include: reducing the cost

of operating an effective, efficient commissary system; implementing a centralized buying and distribution concept for the commissary operation; improving the operating efficiency of the entire commissary operation; preserving the commissary benefit for the patron; improving the level of service to the commissary patron; providing support for delivery ticket invoicing and electronic evaluated receipts; and providing a modern technology platform to move the commissary system forward into the 1990s and beyond.

The commissary functions to be automated provide Management Information System (MIS) data on inventory management, merchandise buying, labor forecasting/scheduling, labor time and attendance, direct store delivery of merchandise, computer assisted ordering, business mail, funds management, and a decision support system.

The DCIS will have electronic interfaces with Government systems which accomplish stock fund, trust revolving fund and appropriated fund accounting and civilian time and attendance. The DCIS will also support electronic commerce with private sector grocery suppliers to accomplish ordering, delivery confirmation, and shipping notices. The DCIS will maintain commercial industry standards of performance (i.e., reliability, maintainability, and response times) found in proven commercial grocery industry systems for commercial items.

Improved effectiveness of providing the commissary benefit will result in manpower savings and savings attributable to modern, commercial systems. The system supports merchandise buying, labor forecasting and scheduling, time and attendance, EDI, store operations, and inventory management.

The DCIS will be a modern, commercial system that will permit and plan for yearly upgrades, thus keeping the installed DCIS base current with the commercial sector as industry employs new technology and practices. This will increase the operational efficiency of DeCA overall and the effectiveness of the people in the stores, regions, Operations Support Center, and Headquarters levels.

F. Program Accomplishments and Plans:

1. FY 1995 Planned Program: In FY 1995 the Source Selection Board completed the selection of the DCIS contractor. Contract award was made to Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) Integrated Systems Division in July 1995.

2. FY 1996 Planned Program: In FY 1996 site surveys, design, development, integration, and system level developmental Test and Evaluation will be performed. In preparation for FY 1997, site surveys and long lead procurement actions will also be initiated.

3. FY 1997 Planned Program: Congressionally mandated Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) will be completed by the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center. This will be accomplished after Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is completed and verified ready for OT&E. Milestone III will occur and full system deployment will follow.

The DCIS received Milestone I approval in December 1993 and achieved contract award in July 1995. Updates to the Acquisition Program Baseline, Cost Analysis Requirements Document, Independent Cost Estimate (ICE), and other preparations for a scheduled Milestone II review in May 1996 are nearing completion.

Exhibit 43 (IT-2) Descriptive Summary

Milestones:

<u>Milestone</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved Schedule</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Approval Level</u>
0	Concept Studies Decision	Dec 1990	Completed	IRM-RC, DeCA
I	Concept Demonstration Decision	Dec 1993	Completed	MAISRC
II	Development Decision	Summer 1994	3rd Qtr, FY96	MAISRC
III	Production Decision	Winter 1995	Spring 1997	MAISRC
IV	Major Modification Decision	Summer 1999	Summer 1999	MAISRC

G. Contract Information: The DeCA issued one contract to support the ICE to The Analytic Sciences Corporation (TASC) at a cost of \$200,000. The prime contract was awarded to Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) Integrated Systems Division on July 31, 1995. The basic contract has an estimated value of \$24.1 million over its 2-year term. The contract also has six 1-year options to renew for a total additional value of \$34 million.

H. Comparison with FY 1995 Description Summary:

1. Technical Changes: None.

2. Schedule Changes: Contract award was achieved in July 1995.

3. Cost Changes: Overall life-cycle cost estimates are in the process of being updated in preparation for a May 1996 Milestone II review. Updated figures reflect post contract award and actual cost profiles contained in those contracts. Increases in communication costs were driven by substitutions of more flexible and capable products for those originally planned. This investment will be paid back in future years by cost avoidance obtained through centralization of system diagnostic and maintenance functions. More flexible system components, such as up-gradeable routers, provide an extended service life and the opportunity to defer the date and cost of replacement. In FY 1995 funding was spent on source selection, contract award, and contract start-up. FY 1996 projections are for the Standard Systems Group (SSG) costs, system design, development and testing, site surveys, and initial implementation of the first eight sites. DeCA will contract for hardware which requires long acquisition lead time to ensure availability for full deployment. In FY 1997 DeCA will fund for operational testing, site surveys, training, and full deployment (292 installations will be deployed in FY 1997 and FY 1998, with Full Operating Capability (FOC) in October FY 98.)

Defense Commissary Agency

Descriptive Summary

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

A. AIS Title and Number: Automated Point of Sale-Modernization (POS-M)
Scanning System, B59
(Defense Commissary Agency Portion)

B. CIM Functional Area: Logistics

C. Life-Cycle Cost and Program Cost: The Economic Analysis, Independent Cost Estimate, and Program Office Estimate in support of the POS-M Program have been completed and validated by OASD(PA&E). The assumptions used to calculate the life-cycle and program cost estimates are detailed in these documents and are too numerous to list. Sunk Cost (actual) includes DBOF expenditures, personnel, travel, training, etc. Cost To Complete (LCM) includes costs associated with the prior year operating and support cost estimates. A copy of these documents is available, if needed.

1. Then Year (Inflated) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost: \$ 503.7 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 503.7 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 109.7 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Program cost: \$ 109.7 (in millions of dollars)

2. Constant Base Year (1994) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost: \$ 472.8 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 472.8 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 97.0 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Program cost: \$ 97.0 (in millions of dollars)

3. Sunk Cost (actual): \$ 18.9 (in millions of dollars)

4. Cost To Complete (LCM): \$ 484.8 (in millions of dollars)

D. Cross Reference to Justification Books:

The Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained in the "Defense Business Operations Fund, FY 1997 Budget Estimates, Defense-Wide Operating and Capital Budgets" justification book, under the section titled "Commissary Operations - Defense Commissary Agency," the schedule titled "Revenue and Expenses." Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained only in the "President's Budget" and are not included in a separate justification book. Surcharge Collections fund the hardware and software expenses, therefore, there are no capital expenditures from DBOF for this system.

E. System Description: The POS-M Program is a DoD migration system. The primary purpose of the point of sale scanning systems (cash registers) is to support the customer checkout functions. This mission area is unique within DoD to DeCA. The POS maintenance refers to the current DeCA in-house scanning system supporting commissary operations. It is in the Operations Phase of AIS life-cycle management. The POS-M Program is a major initiative to completely modernize the customer checkout function within the commissaries replacing all existing POS capabilities. All costs associated with the modernization program must be collected, tracked, and reported separately to the MAISRC. Scanning has automated store checkout operations, providing the means for perpetual inventories, stocking data, sales information, and much more. This has eliminated some of the manual, time-intensive tasks associated with price marking stock, freeing personnel to do other duties.

A variety of versions of NCR proprietary POS system are presently in use and have been in place in some commissaries for as long as 14 years. There are at least four types of processors, five types of registers, four register systems, personal computers, portable data entry devices, two types of printers, two types of terminals, two versions of the IMOS V Operating systems, 26 versions of the Interactive Checkout Systems software, two versions of the Military Total Reporting Accounting and Communication System software, two versions of the BASS applications software for the personal computer, MEI applications software for the personal computer, UNIX, ADCOM, and a myriad of varied other related software packages. DeCA has maintained this hardware and software through a series of software and hardware repairs and upgrades over the past several years. The present system has reached the end of its useful life. It has become increasingly difficult and prohibitively expensive to maintain it on a piecemeal basis through the use of one-time contractual actions as problems are identified.

A new POS-M System is needed to standardize POS operations throughout the commissaries, modernize the functions to bring operations more in line with commercial businesses, create a more flexible systems environment, and drastically reduce the cost of maintenance.

Standardizing operations will eliminate the need to track and support different versions of the POS System since all sites will have the same hardware and software platform. Training will be easier and more efficient, since only one system will be used. Store personnel can move from store to store and immediately begin work on the new POS-M System without a time lag for training. Over the life cycle of this new system, benefits gained by standardization will for the most part be intangible.

Modernizing the functions to become more like a commercial business will allow the acquisition of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) applications. This will reduce time and money spent on unique development, as well as allow DeCA to use an open architecture system, rather than a proprietary one. Over the life cycle of this new system, benefits gained by modernization are estimated at \$120 million.

A flexible system environment will allow the capability to adapt the POS System to the changing retail world. Functions such as electronic benefits, financial reporting, business system interfaces, plus many more, all change rapidly, and DeCA needs to be able to respond to change without costly software rewrites or hardware upgrades.

Maintenance costs can be drastically reduced by installing a new POS-M System. Hardware maintenance costs on the current DeCA systems are skyrocketing, due to the age of the equipment, availability of parts, and multiple system configurations. The latest POS technology is personal computer based, which is much easier to maintain and support. Parts can be replaced quickly, and problem diagnosis can be done from a remote site, rather than requiring an engineer be on site. With every DeCA site configured the same, reuse of systems from closed sites to new ones is simplified. Over the life cycle of this new system, benefits alone gained by reducing maintenance costs are estimated at \$169 million.

Benefits that will result from replacement of POS scanning equipment includes standard configuration and baseline. The present POS System is 3 years past its system's life and thus way behind technology upgrades. Initial installment of the Air Force POS System started in 1983 and the Army's POS initial installment was in 1985.

F. Program Accomplishments and Plans:

1. FY 1995 Accomplishments:

- (a) Continued extensive work to finalize source selection documentation.
- (b) Obtained MAISRC Milestone I Approval.
- (c) GSA issued the Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA).
- (d) Released the final RFP and began source selection.
- (e) Updated all MAISRC AIS life-cycle documentation to support a Milestone II decision.

2. FY 1996 Accomplishments:

- (a) Contract award and MAISRC Milestone II Approval.
- (b) Acquisition of non-site related contract items (hardware not tied to specific sites and site license software)
- (c) Vendor pre-sight and 12 full site surveys.
- (d) Vendor test-bed lab development and integrated testing.
- (e) Conduct Developmental and Operational Testing and Evaluation.
- (f) Set up seven regional and one Headquarter (HQ) processing centers.
- (g) Obtain MAISRC Milestone III Approval.
- (h) Deploy 25 operational sites.

3. FY 1997 Planned Program:

- (a) Site survey, training, and deployment for 138 installations.
- (b) Evaluation of additional contract line items.
- (c) Schedule remaining site surveys and deployments for 137 installations in FY 1998.

Milestones:

<u>Milestone</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved Schedule</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Approval Level</u>
0	Concept Studies Decision	Apr 1993	Completed	IRM-RC, DeCA
0	Concept Studies Decision	Aug 1994	Completed	MAISRC
I	Concept Demonstration Decision	Oct 1994	Completed	MAISRC
II	Development Decision	2nd Qtr, FY96	3rd Qtr, FY96	MAISRC
III	Production Decision	3rd Qtr, FY96	4th Qtr, FY96	MAISRC
IV	Major Modification Decision	4th Qtr, FY98	4th Qtr, FY98	MAISRC

G. Contract Information: The POS-M contract was awarded to NCR Corporation on February 12, 1996. The base contract period is 4 years with four 1-year options.

H. Comparison with FY 1995 Description Summary:

1. Technical Changes: None

2. Schedule Changes: The program schedule slipped 60 days due to additional administrative time required to make contract award. Testing and MAISRC approvals have been adjusted to reflect this delay.

3. Cost Changes: Since the POS-M contract was recently awarded, life cost estimates are being updated to reflect actual contract costs. Cost analysis documents, including an Independent Cost Estimate, are being updated in preparation for a Milestone II review projected for third quarter, FY 1996. They will be provided as soon as they become available. Since the previous President's Budget submission there was an increase in FY 1995 expenditures. This increase reflects the cost to produce MAISRC documentation and to provide other POS-M support toward award of the contract in FY 1996. Updated figures reflect post contract award and actual cost profiles contained in those contracts. Thus, the FY 1997 projections show a slight decrease from the previous President's Budget submission.

Defense Commissary Agency

Descriptive Summary

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

A. AIS Title and Number: Automated Point of Sale (POS) Scanning System
(Maintenance), B60
(Defense Commissary Agency Portion)

B. CIM Functional Area: Logistics

C. Life-Cycle Cost and Program Cost: The life-cycle costs are based upon actual contract costs (including escalation factors) to support the operation and maintenance of the POS. The only assumption applied in calculating the life-cycle cost was that the mission need for the POS scanning would continue through FY 1998 which is the contract expiration date.

1. Then Year (Inflated) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost: \$ 94 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 94 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 92 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Program cost: \$ 92 (in millions of dollars)

2. Constant Base Year (1992) dollars

Approved Life-cycle cost \$ 89 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Life-cycle cost: \$ 89 (in millions of dollars)

Approved Program cost: \$ 87 (in millions of dollars)
Estimated Program cost: \$ 87 (in millions of dollars)

3. Sunk Cost (actual): \$ 58 (in millions of dollars)

4. Cost to Complete: \$ 36 (in millions of dollars)

D. Cross Reference to Justifications Books:

The Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained in the "Defense Business Operations Fund, FY 1997 Budget Estimates, Defense-Wide Operating and Capital Budgets" justification book, under the section titled "Commissary Operations - Defense Commissary Agency," the schedule titled "Revenue and Expenses." Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense funded revenues and expenses for this system are contained only in the "President's Budget" and are not included in a separate justification book. Surcharge Collections fund the hardware and software expenses, therefore, there are no capital expenditures from DBOF for this system.

E. System Description: POS is essential for the sale of goods to the customers in the commissaries. POS is a DeCA unique system and will be replaced by a POS-Modernization (POS-M) System. The majority of expenditures for this system is for maintenance of NCR equipment.

The totally automated POS System used in the commissaries is referred to as scanning. The Universal Product Code (UPC) on the merchandise sold in the commissaries is passed over a laser beam reader (scanner) and a processor then calculates price and surcharge. The information is recorded and stored to be used with other systems, such as general ledger accounting, coupons, inventory, shelf stocking, and sales. Scanning is the key to store operations, providing the tool that interfaces with and supports at least 80 percent of store functions.

The scanning equipment installed throughout the approximately 312 DeCA stores was all purchased from NCR Corporation over the past 14 years by the individual Service commissary agencies. The six CONUS regions all have an NCR 9400 which passes price changes to the stores via dial-up modems. The software on the 9400 is referred to as the Price Change System, and was developed by NCR for DeCA. The stores have a variety of NCR systems, including 9300, 9020, 9150, TOWER, 2127, and 2126 processors, and 2127, 2126, and 1255 registers. Different versions of operating systems are at different sites, depending on when purchased, and which Service purchased the system. Prior to DeCA, the different Services also had various unique software applications developed for the stores, many of which are still being used today.

Scanning has automated store checkout operations, providing the means for perpetual inventories, stocking data, sales information, and much more. This eliminated some of the manual, time-intensive tasks, freeing personnel to do other duties.

Presently in use is a variety of versions of the NCR proprietary POS System. This system has been in place in some commissaries for as long as 14 years. There are at least four types of processors, five types of registers, four register systems, personal computers, portable data entry devices, two types of printers, two types of terminals, two versions of the IMOS V Operating systems, 26 versions of the Interactive Checkout Systems software, two versions of the Military Total Reporting Accounting and Communication System software, two versions of the BASS applications software for the personal computer, MEI applications software for the personal computer, UNIX, ADCOM, and a myriad of varied other related software packages. DeCA has maintained this hardware and software through a series of software and hardware repairs and upgrades over the past several years. The present system has reached the end of its useful life. It has become increasingly difficult and prohibitively expensive to maintain it on a piecemeal basis through the use of one-time contractual actions as problems are identified.

DeCA is planning a POS-M System to standardize POS operations throughout the commissaries, modernize the functions to bring operations more in line with commercial businesses, create a more flexible systems environment, and drastically reduce the cost of maintenance. Contract award for the POS-M System was made to NCR Corporation on February 12, 1996.

Maintenance costs will be drastically reduced by installing a new POS-M System. Hardware maintenance costs on the current DeCA systems are skyrocketing, due to the age of the equipment, non-availability of parts, and multiple system configurations. The latest POS technology is personal computer based, which is much easier to maintain and support. Parts can be replaced quickly, and problem diagnosis can be done from a remote site, rather than requiring an engineer be on site. With every DeCA site configured the same, reuse of systems from closed sites to new ones is simplified. The Program Office Estimate has been completed for the POS-M Program. Over the life cycle of this new system, benefits alone gained by reducing maintenance costs are estimated at \$169 million. These savings represent a reduction in DeCA surcharge expenditures and are reflected in the surcharge budget projections. They have been submitted as part of the Program Office Estimate to DASD (C3I A) to justify the modernization program and to support the MAISRC decision to proceed to the next program milestone.

F. Program Accomplishments and Plans:

1. FY 1995 Planned Program: In FY 1995 DeCA replaced front-end systems in 36 commissaries. The DeCA installed, de-installed, and relocated front-end equipment in new commissaries or that were in process of renovation. For all DeCA commissaries POS provided maintenance support of the front-end systems 7 days a week.

2. FY 1996 Planned Program: The DeCA is continuing to install, de-install, and relocate front-end equipment due to base closures, unexpected emergencies, and normal maintenance. In the third quarter, the POS-M contract will be in effect, thus, any new systems will be installed under that contract resulting in reduction in maintenance costs.

3. FY 1997 Planned Program: The DeCA will continue to require maintenance support of the remaining front-end systems that have not been replaced by the POS-M effort.

G. Contract Information: NCR maintenance contract was let in June 1992 for 6 years with a maximum order limit of \$72 million. It is scheduled to end in FY 1998.

H. Comparison with FY 1995 Description Summary:

1. Technical Changes: None

2. Schedule Changes: None. Contract was let in June 1992. Maintenance of the NCR equipment presently in the commissaries will not be required when the POS-M Program is underway.

3. Cost Changes: Maintenance costs are decreasing as the POS-M Program is implemented. The cost is decreasing at this time because of the anticipated fielding of the replacement POS-M scheduled to begin in the third quarter, FY 1996 and continuing through FY 1998. As the new system is deployed, the costs incurred for the current POS System will decrease and be shifted to the POS-M Program. The replacement of 25 front-end systems is anticipated in FY 1996. In FY 1997 the DeCA anticipates replacement of between 125 and 150 systems.

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contract(s)

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

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Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Automatic Identification Technologies (AIT) Contract
- B. Description of Contract: From this IDIQ contract, Federal agencies may purchase handheld computer devices that can scan bar codes, enter associated information under program control, store the results, and forward the results to other computers in standard format. Prime contractor: Intermec.
- C. Contract Number: DAHC94-94-D-0003
- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	50	50	0

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Super Minicomputer Program
- B. Description of Contract: From this IDIQ contract, Federal agencies may purchase information systems in the areas of command and control, data base, office automation, business process reengineering, finance, inventory control, engineering, and training. Prime contractor: PRC Corp.

C. Contract Number: F19630-93-D-0001

D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	50	50	50

E. Contract Data: N/A

- (1). Contract awarded to:
- (2). Contract award date:
- (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
- (4). Contract duration (in years):
- (5). Contract renewal options:
- (6). Estimated value of contract:
- (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Sustaining Base Information Services (SBIS) Contract
- B. Description of Contract: This IDIQ contract is open to all services and DoD agencies for the purchase of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) items that meet mandatory Open Systems Environment (OSE) standards; specifically high-end servers, peripherals, software, and maintenance. Source: Loral Federal Systems.
- C. Contract Number: DAHC94-93-D-0013
- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100	100	20

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Desktop IV Contracts
- B. Description of Contract: These IDIQ contracts are open to Federal agencies for purchase of integrated Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) hardware, software, and services. A dual award was made to Zenith and GTSI.

- C. Contract Number: (Dual Award) F01620-93-D-0001 (GTSI)
F01620-93-D-0002 (Zenith)

- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	10	0	0

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Army Personal Computer-1 (PC-1) Contract
- B. Description of Contract: This IDIQ contract is open to Army, DLA, and other DoD agencies for acquisition of next generation hardware and software under POSIX and DOS Operating Systems. Contractor: Sysorex.
- C. Contract Number: DAHC94-95-D-0006
- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	1200	1200	200

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Small Multiuser Computer II (SMC-II) Contract
- B. Description of Contract: This IDIQ contract will be open to Army, Navy, Air Force, DLA, FEDSIM, and other DoD agencies to support office automation and network requirements through the acquisition of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Firm Fixed Price (FFP) hardware, software, and services.
- C. Contract Number: Unknown
- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	300	300	0

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY:

Defense Commissary Agency

FIP Resources Requirements and Indefinite Delivery/
Indefinite Quantity Contracts

User

FY 1997 Budget Estimates

- A. Contract Name: Army Portable-1 Contracts
- B. Description of Contract: These IDIQ contracts are open to Army, DLA, and other DoD agencies for the acquisition of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) general purpose handheld and notebook computers and peripherals. Dual award: GTSI and IDP.
- C. Contract Number: (Dual Award) DAHC94-95-D-0002 (GTSI)
DAHC94-95-D-0003 (IDP)
- D. Estimated Contract Requirements by appropriation (\$000):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>
• DBOF Operations	0	0	0
• Surcharge Collections	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	100	100	60

- E. Contract Data: N/A
- (1). Contract awarded to:
 - (2). Contract award date:
 - (3). Brand name(s) and model number(s) of primary hardware and software:
 - (4). Contract duration (in years):
 - (5). Contract renewal options:
 - (6). Estimated value of contract:
 - (7). Minimum obligation by FY: